

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

history of sociology in the order named. The divisions suggest roughly the character of the material discussed. The authors have aimed to make the book meet the requirements of a text for college teachers and the needs of the general reader interested in the subject. Each chapter is followed by a small number of references to supplementary reading and a list of questions and exercises.

In designing a text for elementary college requirements and the use of the general reader, the authors have done their work well. There is a good deal of illustrative material, concrete and easily understood by the average student, and it is fairly well arranged. This quality of concreteness is a commendable feature. The book does not meet the needs of the advanced student since it contains nothing distinctively new or original. Giddings' definition of sociology is followed pretty closely and some material is borrowed from Ross. The authors make no claim to completeness of treatment. The reader is directed along the general lines of the development of sociology and certain movements of society and the laws which govern them. The book fulfills in a fairly satisfactory way the stated purpose of the authors, which is a useful and timely one.

JAMES G. STEVENS.

University of Illinois.

Notes

- ELDRIDGE, SEBA. Problems of Community Life. Pp. ix, 180. Price, \$1.10. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1915.
- Papers and Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Society on Freedom of Communication held at Princeton, N. J., December 28-31, 1914. Pp. vi, 202. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: Chicago University Press, 1915.
- REED, SUSAN MARTHA. Church and the State, 1691-1740. Pp. 208. Price, \$1.05. Urbana: University of Illinois, 1914.
- TRAWICK, A. M. (Ed.) The New Voice in Race Adjustments. Pp. vi, 230.
 Price, 75 cents. New York: Student Volunteer Movement, 1914.

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS

Reviews

HAYES, HAMMOND V. Public Utilities: Their Fair Present Value and Return. Pp. viii, 207. Price, \$2.00. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company, 1915.

This volume was intended to supplement the work by the same author on Public Utilities: Their Cost New and Depreciation. It is not an authoritative discussion as to the principles and methods that have been applied by the railway and public service commissions, with footnote references to their decisions, such as Whitten's Valuation of Public Service Corporations or Reeder's Validity of Rate Regulation. On the contrary, it is a clear, well-argued, mature presentation of